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Deltagram

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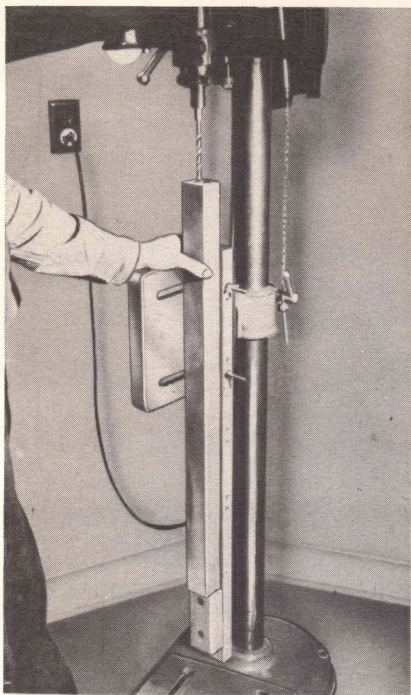
A DELTACRAFT PUBLICATION

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in this issue: WALL PLANTER, ROCKET SHIP CLOTHES TREE, FIBER GLASS DOOR CANOPY, EMBLEM FRAME, TOY TRAILER CART, DOUBLE SIDED BOOKCASE, MODERN COFFEE TABLE, SHIP PULL TOY, CRUMB TRAY, BAG HANDLES, SIMPLE BIRD FEEDER, OIL STONE CONTAINER.

Project material and workshop tips for the home shop owner

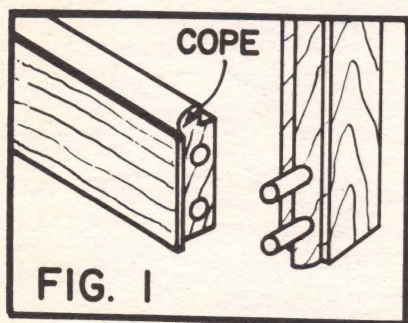




(Photo No. 1)

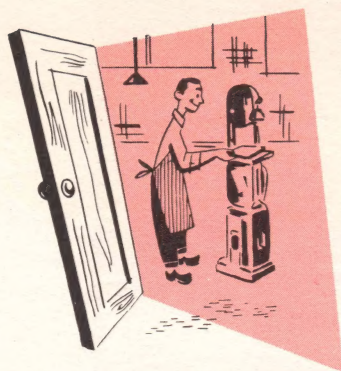
With the business portion of the regular meeting over, the boys were ready to resume their jam session. Some of the members brought along notes on problems encountered since the last meeting.

If you remember, in my last report (Sept-Oct, 1955 DeltaGram), the general discussion of the evening was band saw problems. There were a whole lot more questions on this machine and its operations. Instead of covering the same subject at this time, I thought I'd save these notes for another issue and talk about a more timely item brought up by one of the members. This gentleman wanted to know how to make screens and storm windows on his circular saw.



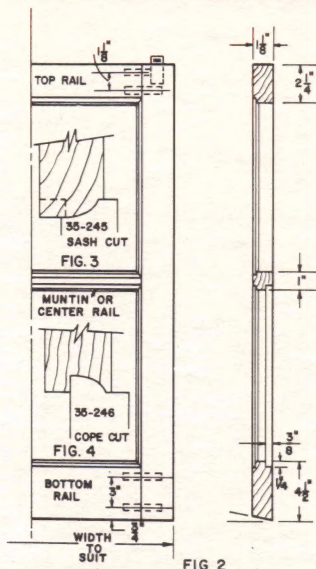
I began my discussion by telling the boys the proper sequence of operations. First step is to measure the exact size of the window opening that will house the screen or sash. From past experience I told them that I found it best to make the sash about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch smaller than the height and width of the opening, thus avoiding a lot of unnecessary planing after the frame has been assembled. This $\frac{1}{8}$ inch clearance is just enough so the sash works easy even after painting.

I told them to begin by ripping the pieces from $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch clear pine. The top rail, side rails, or stiles as they are



Chuck's Workshop

Chuck's Second Visit to
The Local Home Workshop Club

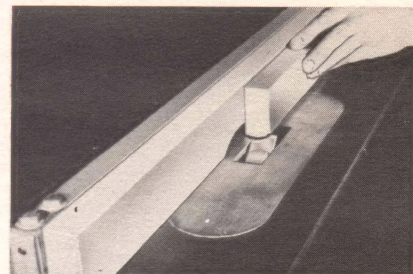


called in the mill shop, should be $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The bottom rail is ripped $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and the center rail or muntin is 1 inch wide. I cautioned them to be sure to add $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the length of the top, center and bottom rails. This is for the cope portion of the moulding that fits against the stiles, Fig. 1.

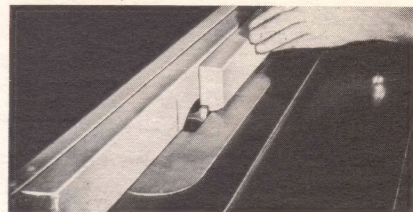
After smoothing the edges of all pieces on the jointer, cut the rails to exact length and mark off the dowel positions. Since the stock is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick, figure on using $\frac{3}{8}$ inch dowels, boring the holes on the drill press (Photo #1).

Mount the #265 moulding cutterhead on the saw arbor with the #35-245 cutters and mould one edge of the rails, stiles and both edges of the muntin or center rail (Fig. #3 and Photo #2). The cope moulding of the rails are made on the saw, also using the #35-246 cutters mounted in the #265 moulding cutterhead. The pieces are held upright (Fig. #4, Photo #4). The operations mentioned apply to both storm sash and screens.

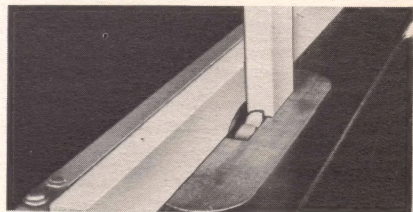
In making the sash, there is another moulding operation—the rabbet for the glass. This is made also on the saw with straight portion of #35-245 mounted in the #265 head (Photo #3). The rabbet should be $\frac{7}{16}$ inches wide by $\frac{1}{4}$ deep (Fig. 2). Dado head can also be used on this job.



(Photo No. 2)



(Photo No. 3)



(Photo No. 4)

Screen mouldings can be made from scrap pieces of $\frac{3}{8}$ x $11/16$ inch stock, using the #35-200 clover leaf knives mounted in the moulding cutterhead.

Before assembling the frames, angle cut the lower rail for a snug fit against the window frame opening (Fig. 2). Glue the frame together with waterproof glue.

For screens or sash that are opened a lot, the offset hanger is used. If they do not require being opened while in use, I'd suggest door buttons.

One of the boys asked about finishing the storm sash. I told him before putting in the glass he should seal the entire frame with a wood preservative. When dry, apply one coat of paint and then fit the glass. The paint in the rabbet will prevent the oil in the putty from absorbing into the wood, thus keeping the putty from getting hard.

The boys thanked me for the information on building screens and storm sash and invited me to come to their next meeting when we could again discuss shop problems.

A. M. Warkaske—Editor

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This is a Deltacraft publication written and edited for the home shop owner by the Delta Power Tool Division of the Rockwell Manufacturing Company.

Every attempt is made to satisfy the needs of the home shop owner for a well rounded selection of project material and crafting tips. The Deltagram is published six times a year. Subscriptions may be purchased from your authorized Delta dealer, or direct from the Advertising Department of the Delta Power Tool Division of Rockwell Manufacturing Company, 300 North Lexington Avenue, Pittsburgh 8, Pennsylvania.

NOTE: Be sure to mention the expiration date marked on the back cover of the magazine when inquiring about your subscription.

All correspondence regarding projects and editorial material should be addressed to the editor of the Deltagram, A. M. Warkaske, Delta Power Tool Division, Rockwell Mfg. Co., 300 N. Lexington Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pennsylvania.

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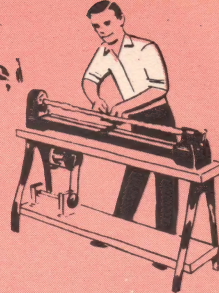
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The Hanging Wall Planter was submitted to us by Edwin McNamee of Blackstone, Mass. The Toy Trailer Cart is featured by special permission of Douglas Fir Plywood Association of Tacoma, Washington. Modern Bookcase by T. J. Webb of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. The Modern Coffee Table was submitted by Charles Kueck, Jr. of Benavides, Texas.

Cover Shot



The Modern Coffee Table on this month's cover is featured on Page 14 complete with drawings and instructions.



WHERE CAN WE GET IT?

Portland, Oregon

We are writing you concerning a problem that has come up with one of the items we build. We have a hobby shop and specialize in turning myrtlewood novelties.

We have had considerable inquiries and orders for making lazy susans, but are unable to purchase the necessary fixture and ball bearing used to fasten the turn table to the base. Could you possibly tell us where we can get this specialty item. We have been and still are subscribers to your bi-monthly magazine "The Deltagram" and get a great deal of pleasure making the projects featured in the various issues. Anything you can suggest on the lazy susan bearing will be very much appreciated.

L.F.G.

The special ball bearing used in the making of a lazy susan can be purchased from the Triangle Mfg. Co., 370 Division Street, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.



(Photo No. 1)

The unusual designed candle sticks (Photo #1) were made and designed by A. L. Bent of Granville Ferry, N. S., Canada. Note the odd cut outs on the bottom portion of the stem. Pretty clever don't you think?

PROJECT DESIGN

Riverton, New Jersey

As a user of your fine machines and a regular subscriber of the Deltagram for many years, I want you to know that I have enjoyed a good number of the projects.

Like other homecrafters I find I need a little help. I want to build a "dry sink" as a gift, but cannot find patterns for this project. This must be an authentic reproduction. Do you have patterns or can you tell me where I might be able to buy them?

W.T.A.

We do not have patterns for this project. These are available from American Home Magazine, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

Fight Polio Epidemics!

Join the
MARCH OF DIMES
January 3 to 31

BUILDING A BOAT

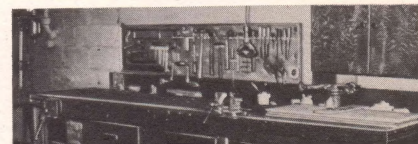
Sarnia, Ontario, Canada

About two years ago my son and I built a 11 foot utility boat from your plans (#4633). It was very easy to follow the diagrams and the boat turned out a real beauty. We are very well pleased with it.

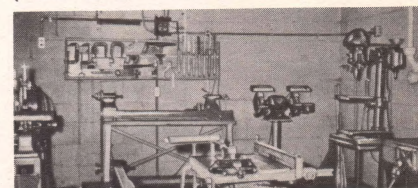
We now would like to build a bigger one. Do you have plans for a 15 or 16 foot model? It should be in keeping with the same lines as the 11 foot model. We hope you can help us.

H.A.S.

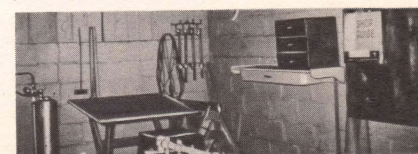
We do not have boat plans for a 15 or 16 foot model. We have received letters from many of our readers who tell us that they have used the 11 foot model plans and increased the length by merely adding one or two additional center ribs and also increased the width accordingly. In their letters, they tell us that this method has proven very satisfactory.



(Photo No. 2)



(Photo No. 3)



(Photo No. 4)

Here are three views of the well-arranged shop of E. G. Wood, Indianapolis, Indiana. A place for everything and everything in its place, including the machines and hand tools, (Photos #2, 3 & 4).



From the Editor's Desk

"Finest Home Workshop" Contest

Here is the list of lucky winners in the "Finest Home Workshop" contest conducted by Rockwell Manufacturing Company last Spring.

FIRST.....	Mr. H. A. Staples Chico, California
SECOND.....	Mr. Thomas L. Perry Three Lakes, Wisconsin
THIRD.....	Mr. Paul E. Waugh Ft. Wayne 5, Indiana
FOURTH.....	Mr. Howard H. Wreden San Francisco 23, California

HONORABLE MENTION

Mr. Karl H. Sharp Verona, Pennsylvania	Mr. Gene Winn Affton 23, Missouri
Mr. Robert S. Boyd Los Angeles 25, Calif.	Mr. John R. McGirk Rivera, California
Mr. Ralph H. Decker Chicago 41, Illinois	Dr. Nathan Cabot Pelham Manor, New York
Mr. George Trautnikar Cleveland 2, Ohio	Mr. Albert O. Dill Reading, Massachusetts
Mr. Howard Natter Yonkers 7, New York	Mr. Wayne M. Judy International Falls, Minn.

You can rest assured that it was no easy task for the judges to determine the winners. I was fortunate in seeing some of the entries and some of them were shops every homemaker dreams of owning eventually. I expect to feature photos of the winning shops from time to time in the DeltaGram. You might find some good ideas which could be incorporated into your own shop.

PROJECT MATERIAL

Another matching piece to the Pine Series featured in past issues of the DeltaGram is the wall shelf on this same page. It makes an ideal shelf for small knick knacks in a boy's or girl's room. Other pieces will be featured from time to time so that you will be able to completely furnish your summer or lake cottage. Our readers tell us some of the pieces they have made would cost four or five times as much if purchased at a furniture store.

Other projects of equal interest are the modern coffee table on page 14. Because of its simple construction, the table can be made in a relatively short time with only the circular saw, jointer, and drill press.

Another piece of modern furniture, is the bookcase room divider that should be of interest. It houses books on both sides of the cabinet.

The Editor

WALL PLANTER AND SHELVES

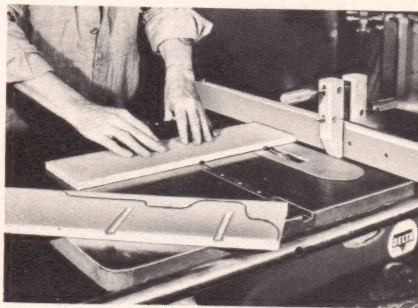
Here is an additional piece styled in pine to match the other pine items featured in past issues. The planter serves both as a small display shelf for curios, odds and ends and as a container for 3 1/2 inch diameter potted plants. A metal liner could be used instead and the plants set directly in it.

The entire project is made of 1/2 inch thick knotty pine. By brading the sides together thru the waste portions they can be scroll sawed or band sawed in one operation. (Photo #3). Before cutting these out, make the dado grooves on the circular saw to take the shelves, (see Fig. #1 and Photo #2). A 1/8 x 1/8 inch blind groove is cut on each end of the base piece to receive the tongue of the sides. To make the chamfer in the bottom piece, set your jointer fence at 45° and depth of cut to 1/8 inches, (Photo #4).

Finish with an application of light or dark oak penetrating oil stain. When dry, apply two or more coats of thinned orange shellac, sanding with 4-0 garnet paper between coats. Use rubbed effect varnish for the final coat.

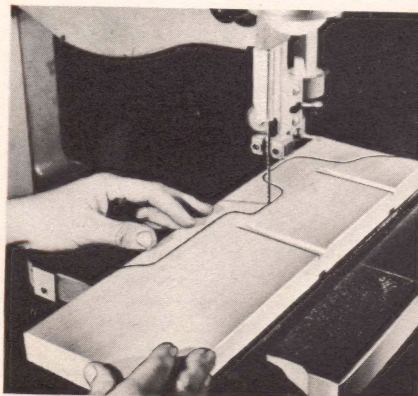


(Photo No. 1)



(Photo No. 2)

Blind grooves in the bottom piece are made on the circular saw, using the dado head. Note hand screw fastened to fence as stop.



(Photo No. 3)

With both side nailed together, they can be cut at the same time on either the scroll or band saw.

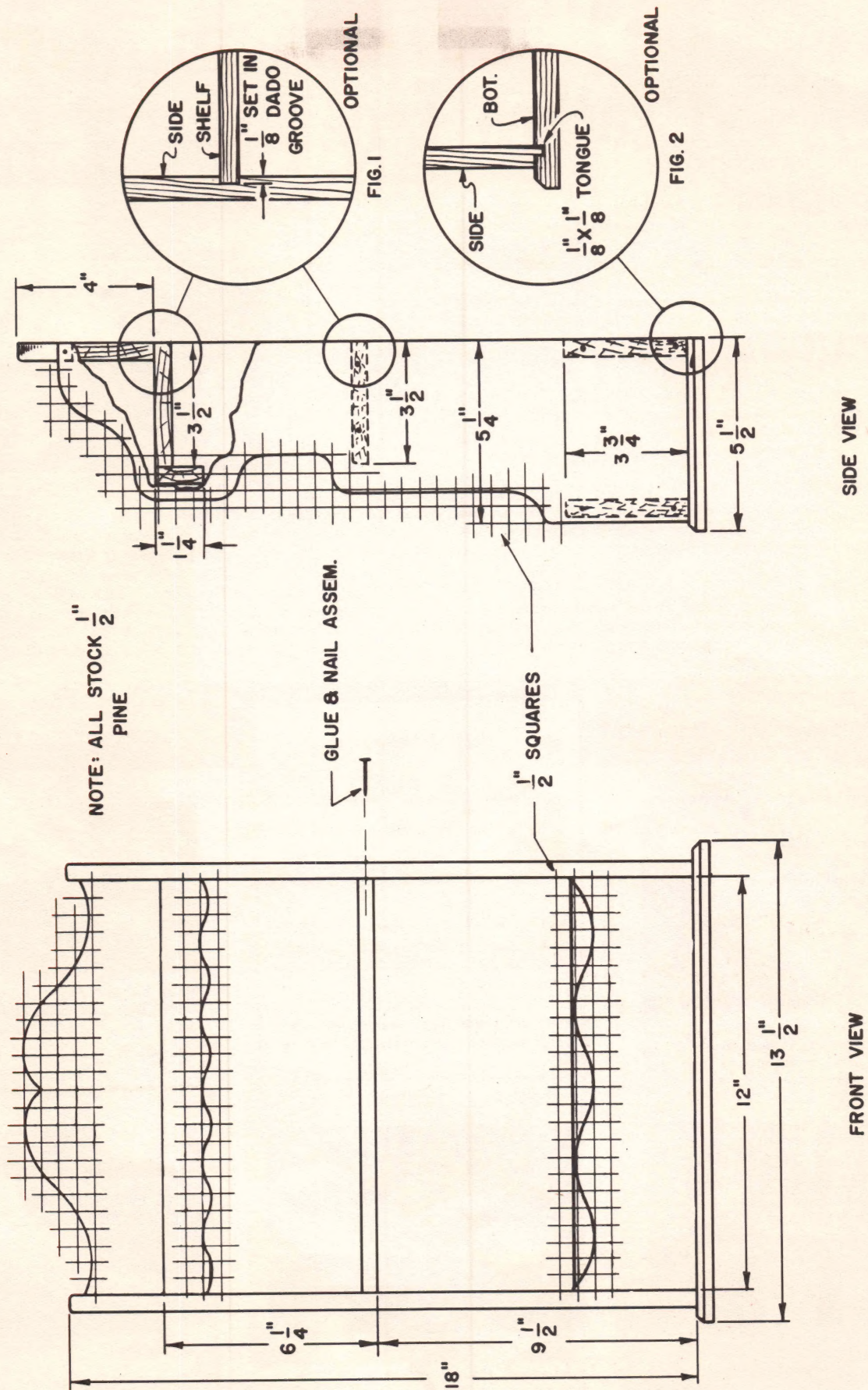


(Photo No. 4)

Chamfering is easily accomplished on the jointer with the fence tilted in to 45° and depth of cut set to 1/8 inch.

Bill of Materials

No. of Pieces	Name	Size
2	Sides	1/2 x 5 1/4 x 18 1/8
1	Back (Top)	1/2 x 4 x 12 1/4
1	Front & Back (Bottom)...	1/2 x 3 3/4 x 12 1/4
1	Front Trim (Top).....	1/2 x 1 1/4 x 12 1/4
2	Shelves	1/2 x 3 1/2 x 12 1/4
1	Bottom	1/2 x 5 1/2 x 13 1/2



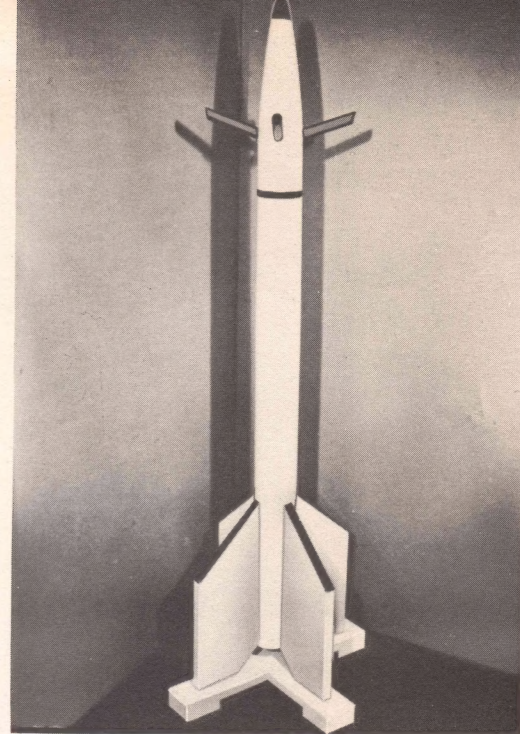
ROCKET SHIP

-Clothes Tree

This type of clothes tree may be the answer to that never ending problem of getting the youngsters to hang up their clothes. And if you have any spaceship-minded boys (or girls) in your home, they'll sure welcome this gadget for their room.

The project is made of standard pine lumber. The rocket body or post is turned down on the lathe from 4 x 4 inch stock, finished size $3\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$. Because of its long length, it has to be turned in two sections, see drawing (Fig. 4). Before turning the top section, bore the holes for the clothes pegs on the drill press with the table tilted about 18 or 20° (Photo #2). The dowel portion of the bottom part of the post is turned on the lathe to match the bored hole of the top section which is bored on the drill press with a $1\frac{3}{8}$ multi-spur bit, (Photo #4).

Vanes are angle cut on the circular saw from $\frac{3}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch stock, (Photo #5). In order that the vanes fit snugly against the post, make convex cuts by passing the edges over the moulding cutter knives #35-230 as shown in Photo #6. Fasten vanes to post with a #8 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch round head wood screw at the top and a #8 x 2 inch flat head wood screw inserted thru a counterbored hole at the bottom as shown in drawing. Plug these counterbored holes with $\frac{3}{8}$ inch dowels. Insert the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch dowels for clothes hangers with glue.



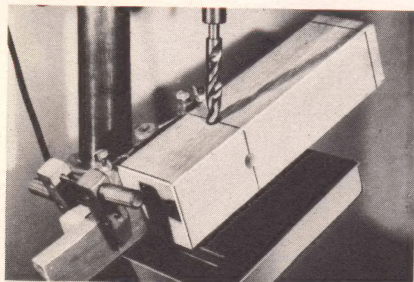
(Photo No. 1)

The launching platform is assembled with a half lap joint at the center. $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 inch blocks are nailed and glued at the ends. The assembled platform is screw fastened to the vanes with #8 x 2 inch flat head wood screws.

Sand entire project making sure to break all sharp corners. Seal with shellac and follow with two coats of white enamel. Trim the post at the joint with a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch band of red enamel. Also trim the clothes dowels and outer edges of vanes.

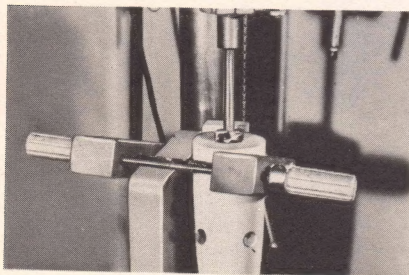
Bill of Materials

No. of Pieces	Name	Size
1	Post (Bottom Section)	$3\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$ x 36
1	Post (Top Section)	$3\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$ x 14
4	Steering Vanes	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 14
2	Cross Pieces (For Launching Platform)	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 x 18
4	Launching Platform Pads	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 x 3
4	Clothes Peg Dowels	$\frac{3}{4}$ " Dia. x 5
4	Round Head Wood Screws	#8 — $2\frac{1}{2}$
4	Flat Head Wood Screws	#8 — $2\frac{1}{2}$
4	Flat Head Wood Screws	#8 — 2



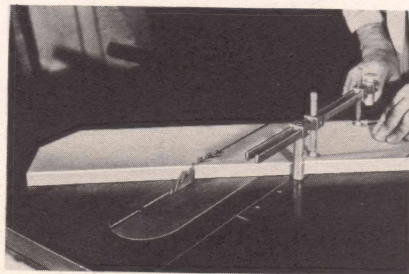
(Photo No. 2)

While upper section of post is still in the square, bore $\frac{3}{4}$ inch holes about 1 inch deep with the drill press table set at about 18°.



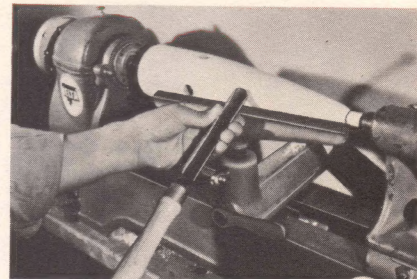
(Photo No. 4)

A hole to receive the dowel portion of the bottom section of the post is being bored on the drill press, using a $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch multi-spur bit.



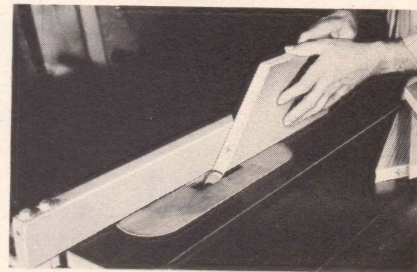
(Photo No. 5)

By setting the miter gage to 50°, all the vanes are cut to the same length by using a small clamp as a stop.



(Photo No. 3)

Because the post is longer than the capacity of the lathe, it has to be turned in two sections. Above photo shows top portion being turned.



(Photo No. 6)

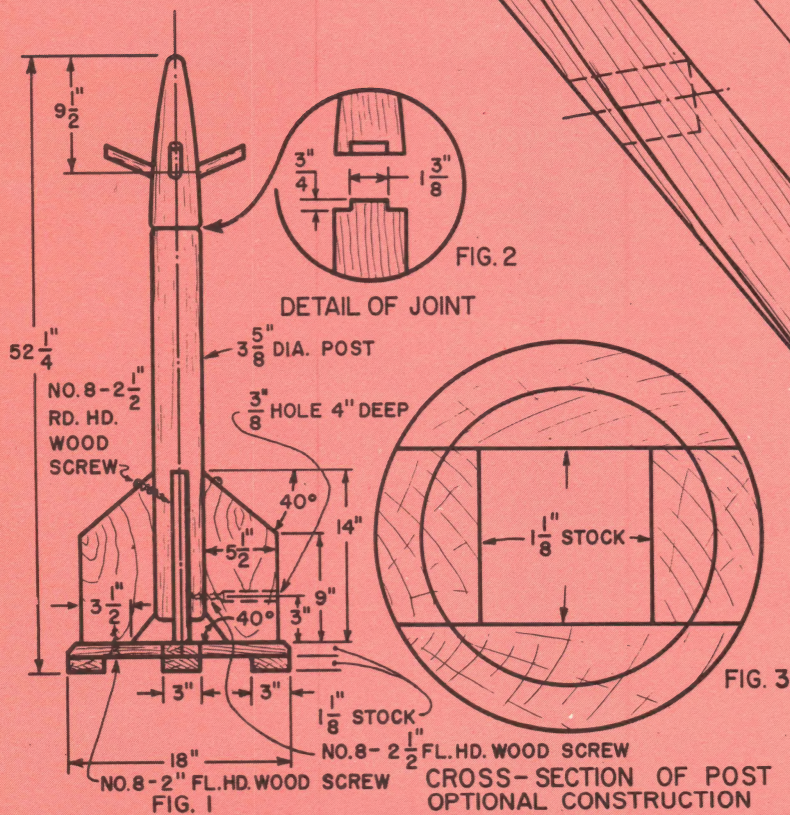
So the vanes fit snugly against the post, convex cuts are made on the saw using the moulding cutter head and the #35-230 cutters.

TOP PORTION OF POST
OPTIONAL CONSTRUCTION

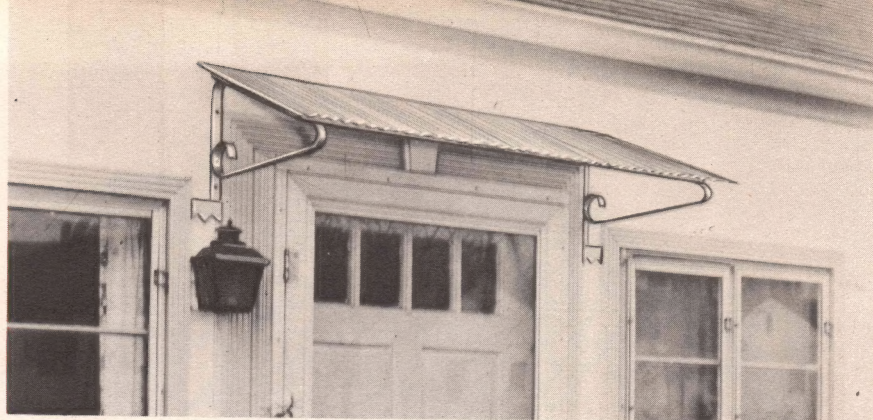
FIG. 4

$\frac{3}{4}$ " X 5" DOWELS

20°



Fibre Glass DOOR CANOPY



To make any doorway more attractive and also protect it from the weather, make this easy-to-build fibre glass door canopy. Matching window awnings can be made using the same general design for the scrolled brackets.

The new Do-It-Yourself Aluminum, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick by 1 inch wide, is used to make the scrolled brackets. These are bent to shape as indicated on drawing with the aid of a jig block (Fig. #2) fastened to a board which in turn is held in a vise. The aluminum stock is held in the jig with a C-clamp and bent to shape as shown in Photo #1. The two sections of bracket are fastened together with aluminum brazier head rivets.

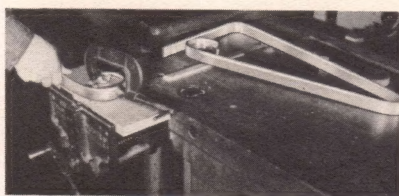
Two cross cleats made from 1 x 3 inch cypress, cedar or pine stock are used for assembling the unit. Be sure to seal the cleats with a wood preservative called "Woodlife". When dry, paint them with two coats of outside paint to match the trim of the house. Do this before assembling the canopy. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch corrugated fiber panels were used on the canopy shown

above. The bracket top length was about 21 inches. The panels were cut 22 inches long. The plastic panels can be cut on the circular saw with a standard cross-cut blade. There is also a glass reinforced cut-off wheel called "CARBOFLEX" which can be used on your circular saw for cutting fiber glass very successfully.

For a watertight joint, screws must be placed to pierce the crown of the corrugation—never through the valley (see Fig. 4). Place the cleats

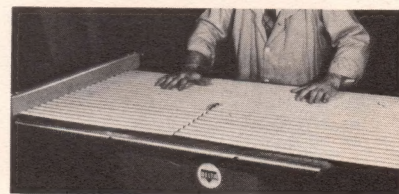
on your bench and screw fasten the fiber glass to the cleats using #6 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch brass round head screws. Space screws about every fourth crown. Turn assembled unit around and screw fasten aluminum bracket to the cleats with #8 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ round head brass screws (2 to each cleat).

Fasten the assembled unit with #10 x 2 inch round head screws to a wall of a frame home. If you have a brick home, use expansion bolts.



(Photo No. 1)

The scrolled brackets are bent to shape over a circular jig held in the bench vise as shown above.



(Photo No. 2)

Plastic panel is being cut on the circular saw, using a standard crosscut blade #335. Cutting wheels are available which make a much smoother cut.

#6 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " BRASS SCREWS



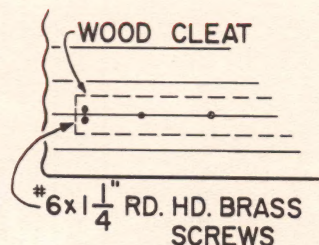
FIG. 4.

REINFORCEMENT
CLEATS
1"x3"

LENGTH
TO SUIT

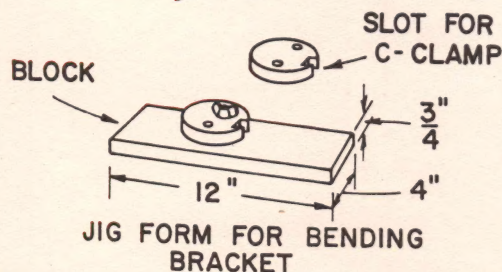
#8x1" RD. HD.
WOOD SCREWS

FIG. 1



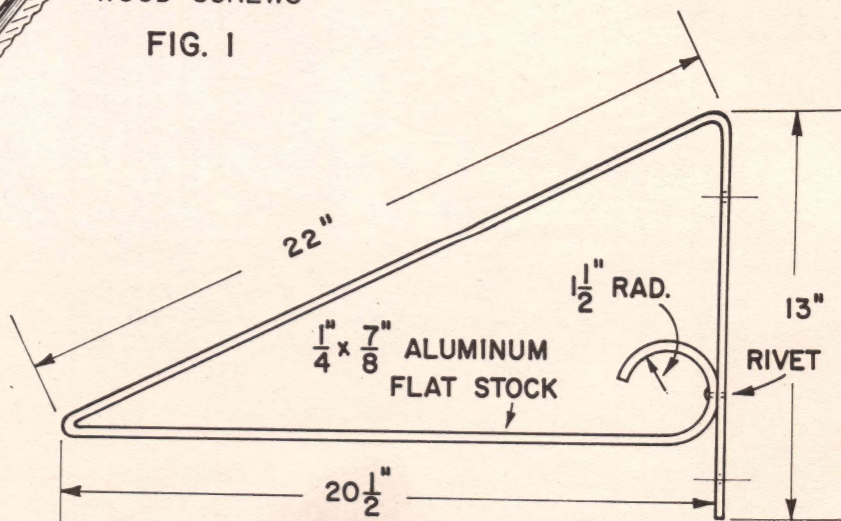
WOOD CLEAT

#6x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " RD. HD. BRASS
SCREWS



JIG FORM FOR BENDING
BRACKET

FIG. 2



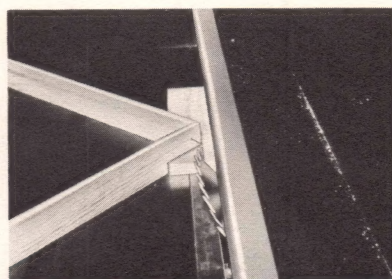
BRACKET DETAILS

FIG. 3



(Photo No. 1)

The grooves for the splines in the outer frame are cut on the circular saw with the hollow ground blade using a jig (Fig. 6) for support.



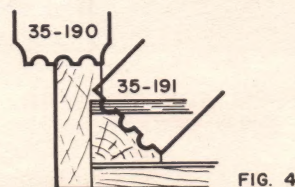
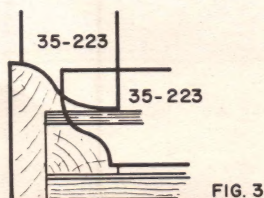
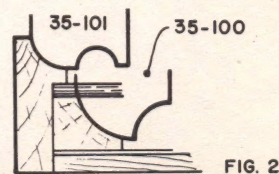
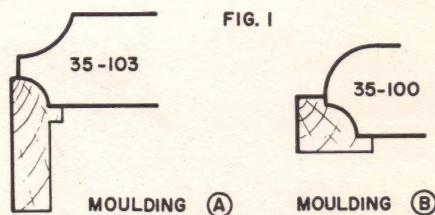
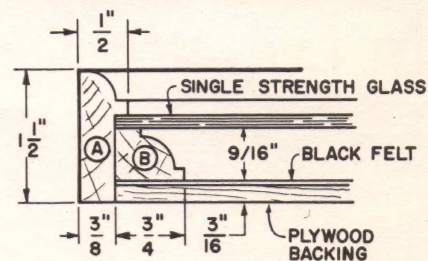
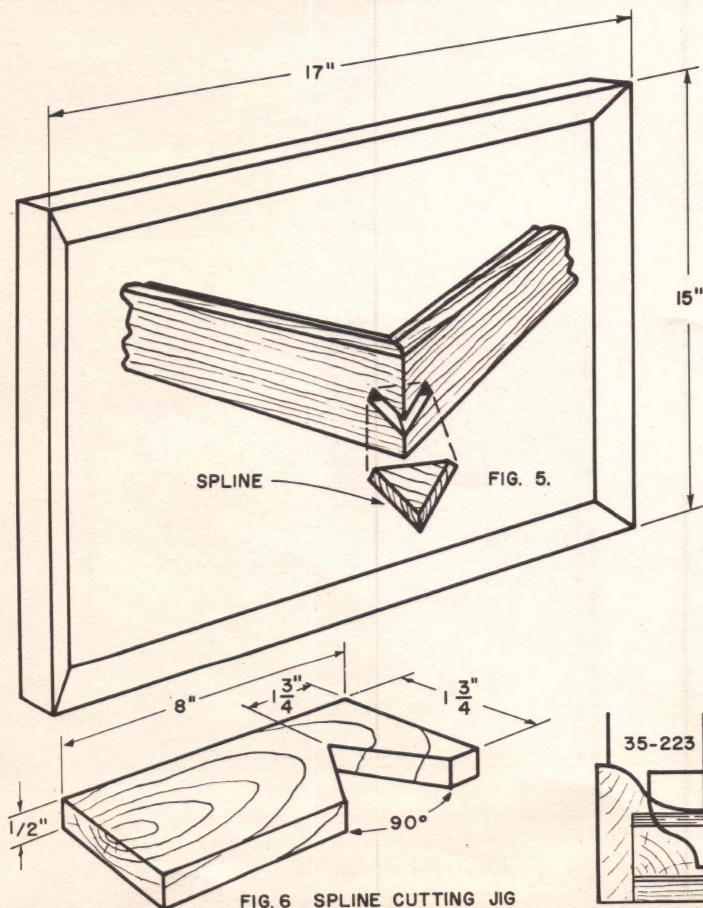
(Photo No. 2)

for Your Service Emblems ATTRACTIVE FRAMES

Do you have numerous awards, merit pins, pennants, etc., scattered in various boxes or hiding places? Here is a good way of mounting them in a frame for easy storage or display if you like. Why not let others see what awards you have won. If you are an ex-soldier, you can preserve some wonderful memories in a frame of this kind.

The unit is made up of two frames, (Fig. #1). The outer frame is made of $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inch stock and the inner frame made from $\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{3}{4}$ inch stock. There are several moulded edges to choose from, see Figs. 2, 3 and 4. Assemble the outer frame with a spline joint as shown in Fig. 5. The inner frame can be glued and nailed together.

Stain to suit and apply two coats of white shellac and a coat of rubbed effect varnish.



TOY TRAILER CART

There is always that problem of where to put the toys after the children are through playing with them. Here is an idea that should delight the heart of youngsters who own a tricycle.

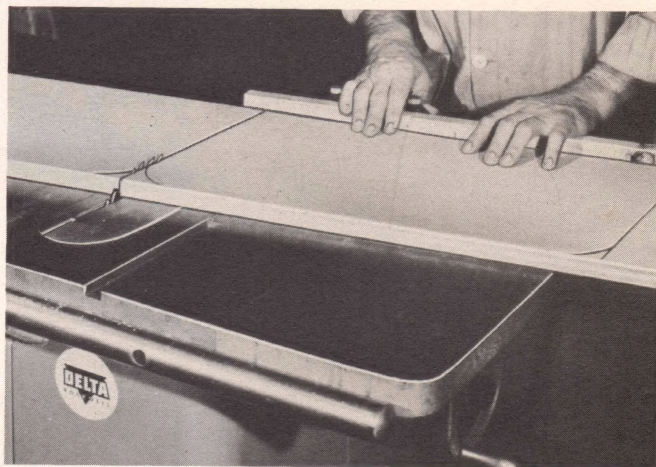
The entire project is made of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch fir plywood. The wheels and axle can be the same as those used on soap box derby cars. Begin your project by ripping a piece of panel 12 inches wide. The piece should be long enough to get the two sides of the cart. Set the miter gage at 71° and make three successive cuts (see Photo #2). Make blind grooves on these side pieces $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide to receive the end pieces. On making this groove on one end of the side pieces, you will require a stop block as shown in Photo #3. The tongue on the end pieces is made in two passes using a hollow ground blade, Photo #4. Screw and glue the sides to the ends. The bottom is screw fastened from the sides of the box and later plastic wood is used to cover the screw heads. The handle of the cart is screw fastened to the bottom of the box with #8 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch flat head wood screws (see drawing).

Sand the box well with 3-0 and 4-0 garnet paper making sure to break all the sharp corners. Seal with two thin coats of shellac. Follow with two coats of bright enamel. Trim with darker enamel as indicated in photo above or paste on colorful decals.



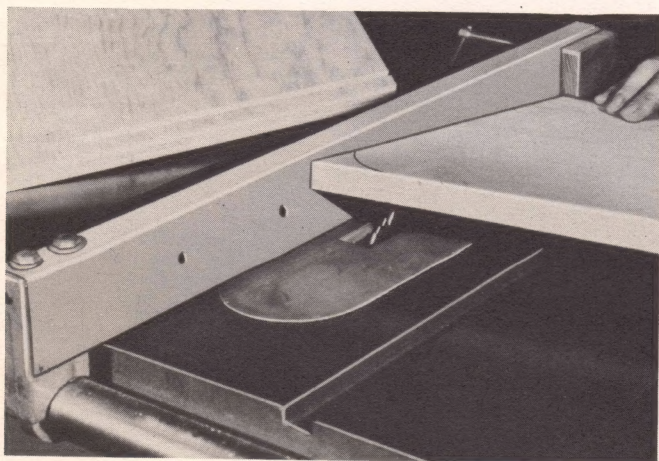
(Photo No. 1)

Photo by Permission Douglas Fir Plywood Association



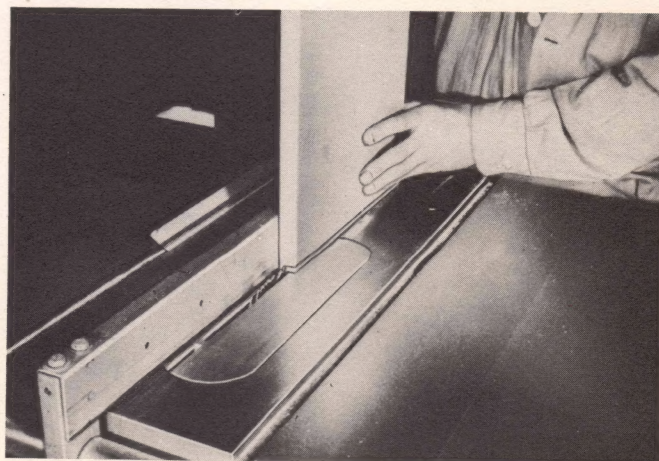
(Photo No. 2)

Using a hollow ground blade #326 and the miter gage set at 71° , cut the sides as shown to conserve on material.



(Photo No. 3)

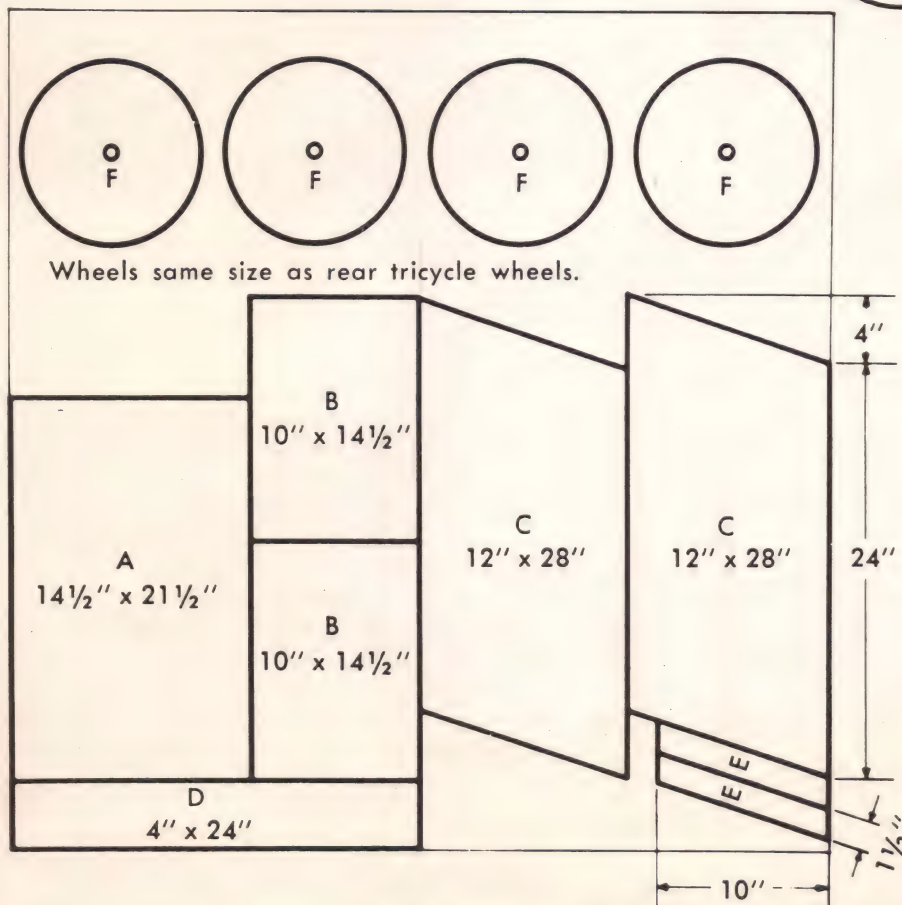
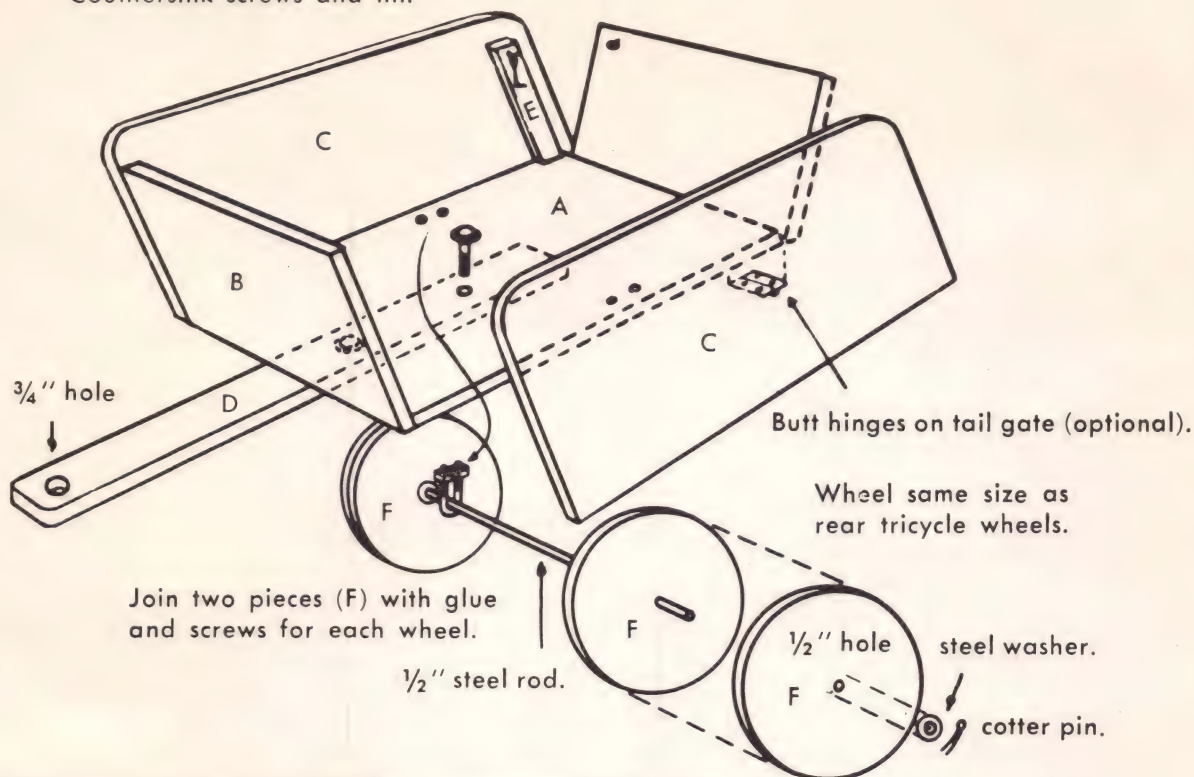
The blind grooves are cut on the circular saw with the two outside cutters of the #34-333 dado head.



(Photo No. 4)

The tongues in the end boards are made in two cuts, using the hollow ground blade #326. To insure correct settings of blade and fence, make trial cuts on waste stock for proper fit in groove.

Join with screws and glue.
Countersink screws and fill.

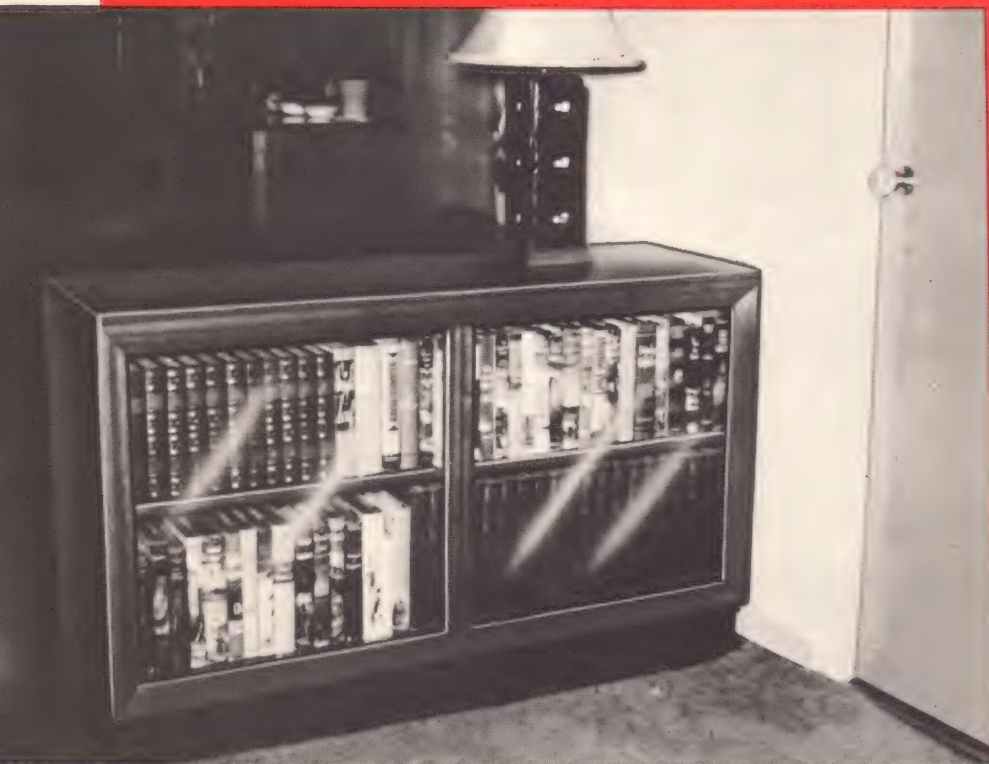


Bill of Materials Toy Trailer Cart

No. of Pieces	Name	Size
2	Sides	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 x 28
2	Ends	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 10 x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	Bottom	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 14 x 21
1	Handle	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 x 24
2	Tail Gate Cleats (optional)	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10
4	Wheel Stock (optional)	$\frac{3}{4}$ x dia. of rear tricycle wheel.

modern

Double Sided Bookcase



(Photo No. 1)

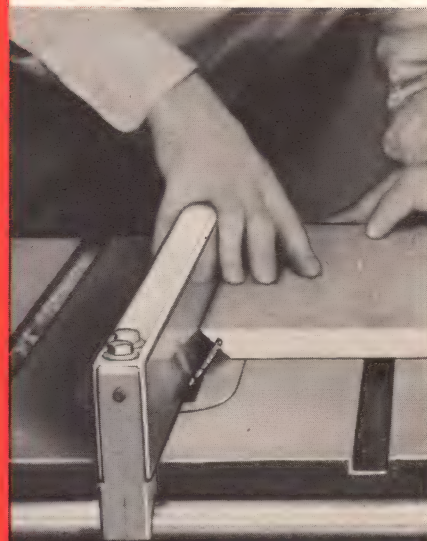
This practical case could serve several purposes in the home. It makes an ideal room divider as shown in the above photo. It could also be used in the boy's or girls' room where two children must do their studying. Each would have their own private shelf space.

The entire case can be made of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch plywood except for the framing trim and center supports which are made of solid stock. For a neat job, the sides and tops are mitered and held together with $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch splines, (see detail Fig. 3). The front base boards are rabbet cut to fit against the sides (Fig. 6). Making the joint in this manner leaves only a $\frac{1}{16}$ inch exposed edge. The shelf can be assembled permanently to the sides by fitting into a dado groove, (Fig. 1), or made adjustable by means of a series of holes bored into the sides to

take conventional shelf supports, (Fig. 2).

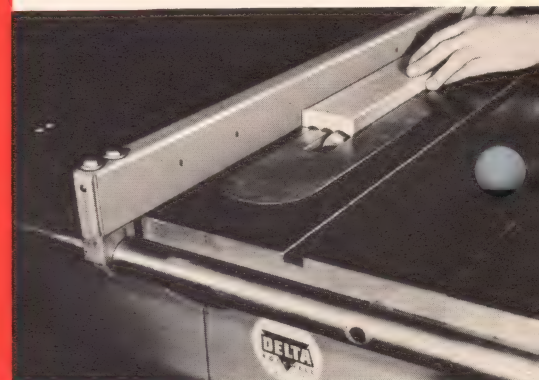
Front trim on both fronts of the cabinet is made of 1 x $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch stock. The front face is moulded on the spindle shaper with the D-214 cutter as shown in Fig. 5 and Photo #4. Center trim is made of $\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch material with the face moulded by making three passes over the 35-211 cutters on the circular saw, (Fig. #4 and Photo #3). The ends are fitted into the front trim with a $\frac{5}{16}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long tenon, (see drawing Fig. 5).

Sand project thoroughly making sure to break all sharp corners. Stain to match present wood trim in room. Apply two thin coats of white shellac followed with a coat of rubbed effect varnish. For easier moving of case, use $\frac{3}{4}$ inch furniture glides.



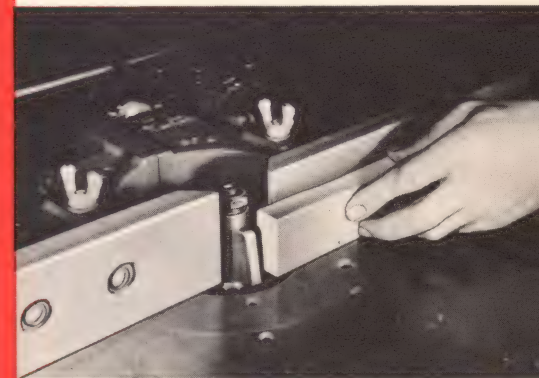
(Photo No. 2)

Spline grooves in the top and side pieces are made by tilting the saw table or arbor 45° and using the two outside blades of the 34-333 dado head set.



(Photo No. 3)

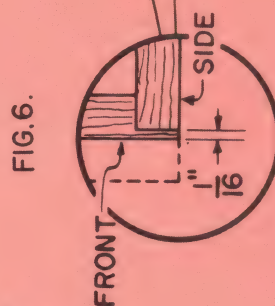
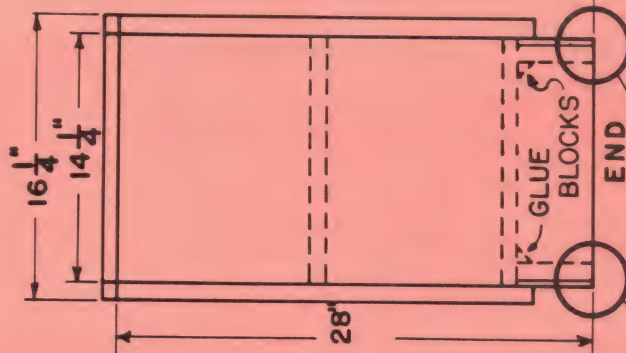
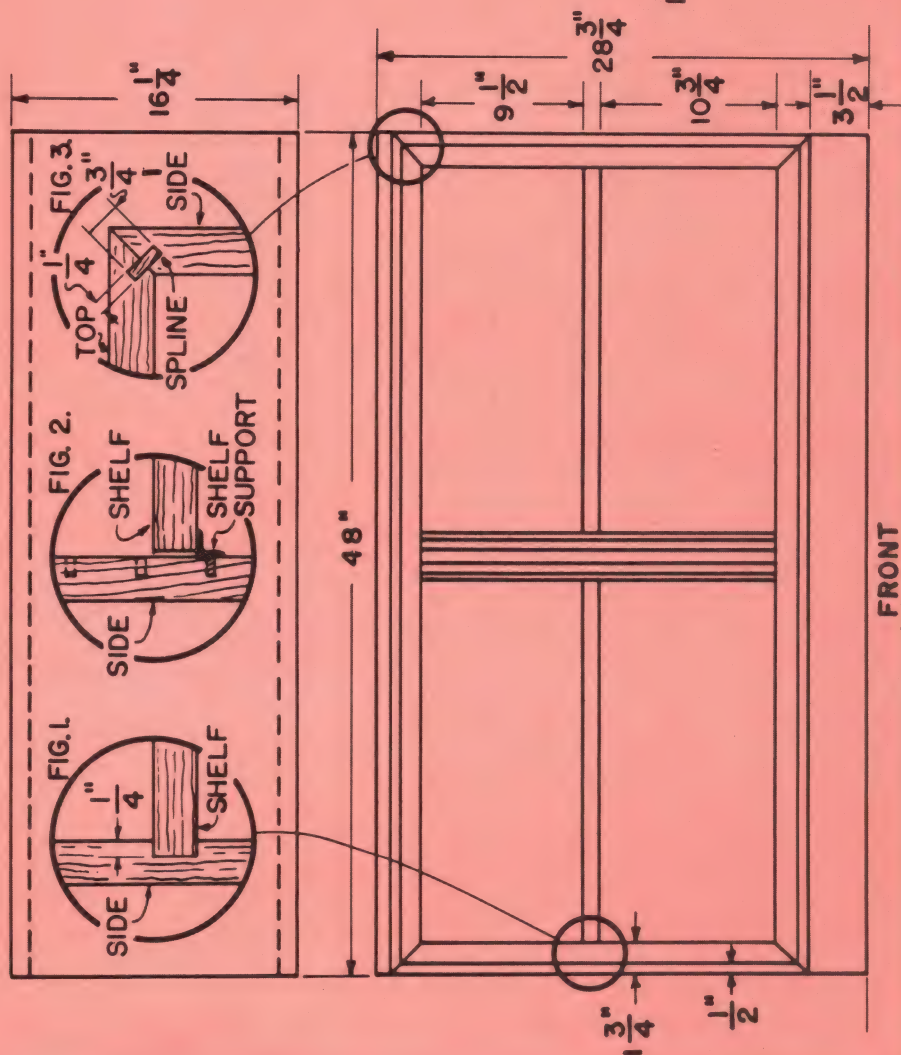
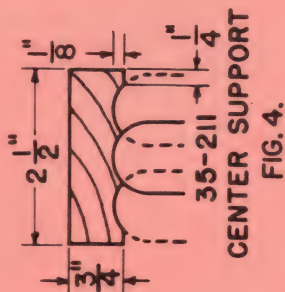
With cutters #35-211 in the #265 moulding cutter head mounted on the circular saw arbor, the center supports are moulded by making three passes over the knives.



(Photo No. 4)

Framing trim is moulded on the spindle shaper using the D-214 panel raising knife with stock fed along the shaper fence.

No. of Pieces	Name	Size
2	Sides	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	Top	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 48
2	Splines	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$
2	Base Boards (Fronts)	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 48
1	Base Boards	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 47
1	Shelf	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 47
4	Framing Trim (Sides)	1 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 25 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	Framing Trim (Top & Bottom)	1 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 48
2	Center Support	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	Furniture Glides	$\frac{3}{4}$ " Dia.





(Photo No. 1)

Modern COFFEE TABLE

The simple lines in this coffee table follow the modern trend and will look well with similar modern pieces of furniture. A light colored wood such as birch, maple or bleached mahogany is best for this type of design. White oak with a light filler could also be used.

The top is made of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch plywood with one side good. The balance is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid stock. You can get all four legs from one piece of stock $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide by $31\frac{1}{8}$ inches long. These legs are taper cut on the circular saw with a taper jig (Fig. 1). After taper cutting, the legs are cut on an angle with the miter gage set at 80° . Note: Straight edge must be against miter gage body. (Fig. 2 and Photo #3). Note the straight edge of the leg is on the outer side of the table, the tapered edge on the inside. The legs are dowled to the top cleats and end stretchers with $5/16$ inch dowels. Assemble and glue this portion of the table first. Next screw fasten the end cleats with the legs to the underside of the top using three #8 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch flat head wood screws in each cleat, see side view of drawing. At this point also

dowel and glue the center stretchers to the side stretchers. Before assembling the table, make sure all pieces are cleaned and all sharp edges sanded smooth. This will eliminate a lot of unnecessary hard work later on.

The top edging frame is made of $\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch stock. Rabbets $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep are cut to house the table top panel thus hiding the core stock of the plywood, (see Fig. 3). The corners are mitered and fitted around the panel top. Nail and glue the strips in place. Set the nails and cover up the holes with plastic wood.

Sand all parts thoroughly with 3-0 and 6-0 garnet paper. If you wish to finish your table light and are using birch or maple, apply two thin coats of white shellac, sanding with 6-0 garnet paper between coats. For a final coat apply spar varnish. If you wish to obtain a satin like finish, rub with pumic or rottenstone and oil after varnish has dried. You can substitute rubbed effect varnish in place of the spar varnish and rubbing compounds.



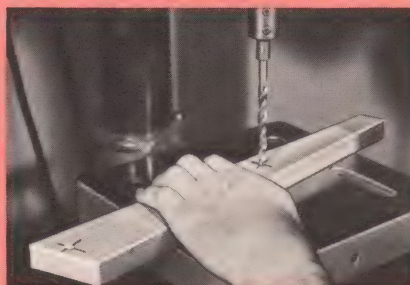
(Photo No. 2)

By using the taper jig on the circular saw, you can cut two legs at one time if the stock is ripped to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.



(Photo No. 3)

After taper cutting the legs, they are bevel cut by setting the straight edge of legs against the miter gage body that has been set at 80° .

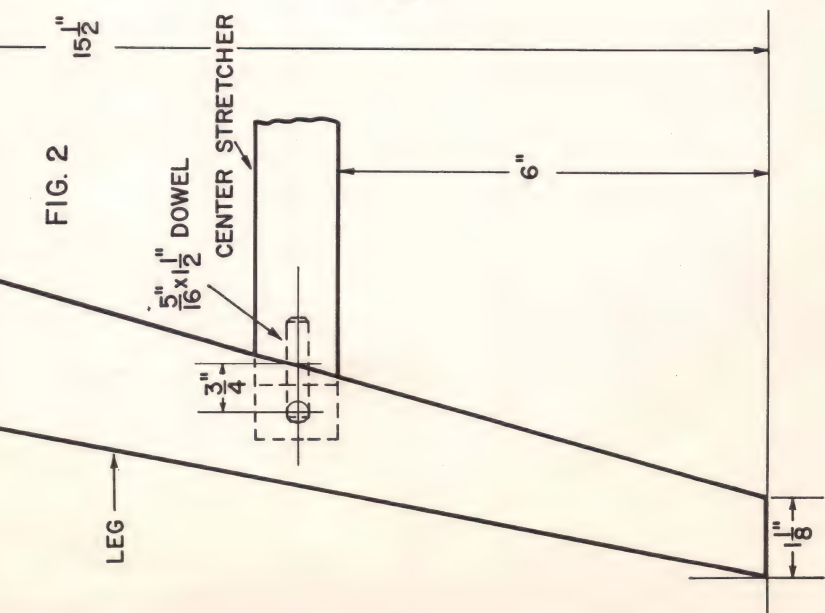
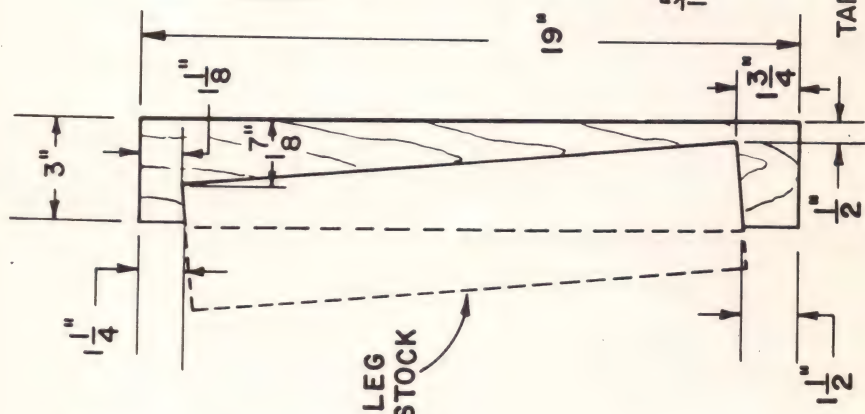
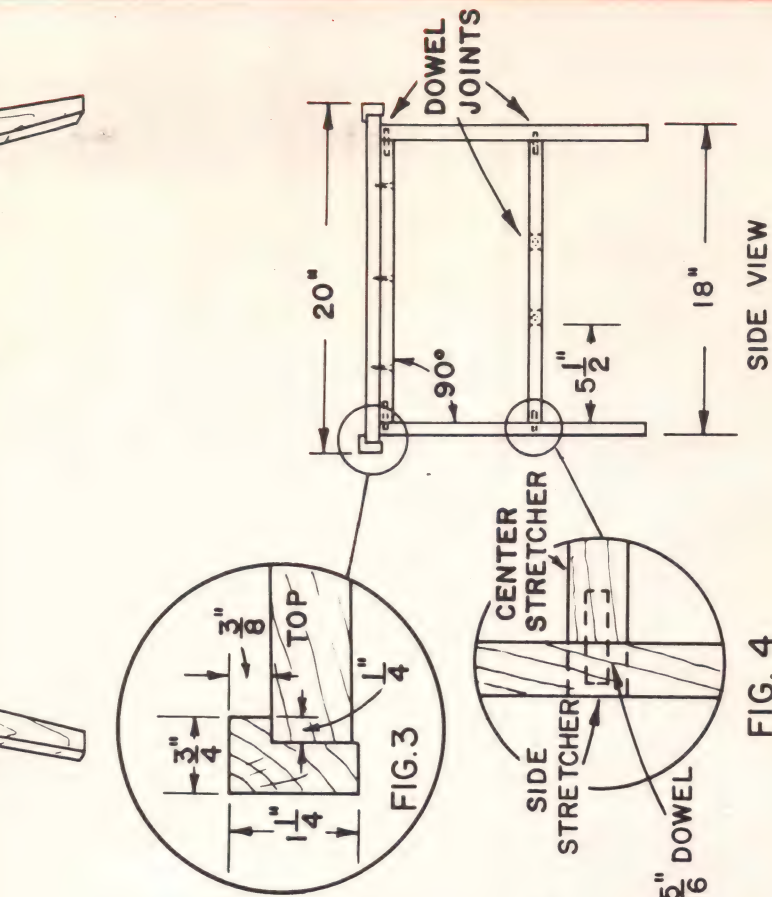
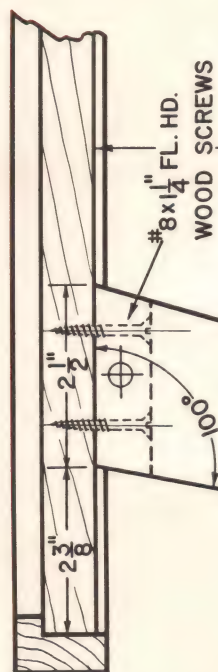
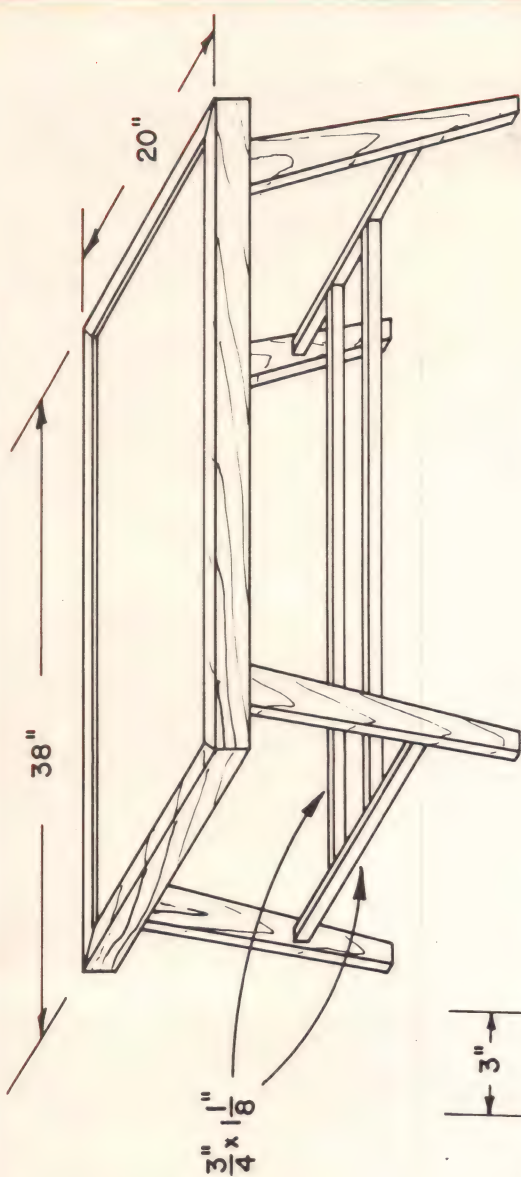


(Photo No. 4)

Dowel holes are bored on the drill press with the $5/16$ inch machine spur bit fitted in the router spindle. Note these holes are bored only part way, see drawing Fig. 4.

Bill of Materials

No. of Pieces	Name	Size
4	Legs	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 16
2	Top Side Cleats	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{16}$ x $16\frac{1}{2}$
2	Side Stretchers	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $16\frac{1}{2}$
2	Center Stretchers	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$ x $32\frac{3}{8}$
12	Dowels	$\frac{5}{16}$ dia. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ long
1	Top (Panel)	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 19 x 37
2	Top Edging Strips	
	(Ends)	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 20
2	Top Edging Strips	
	(Sides)	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ x 38
6	Flat Head Wood Screws	#8 x $1\frac{1}{4}$



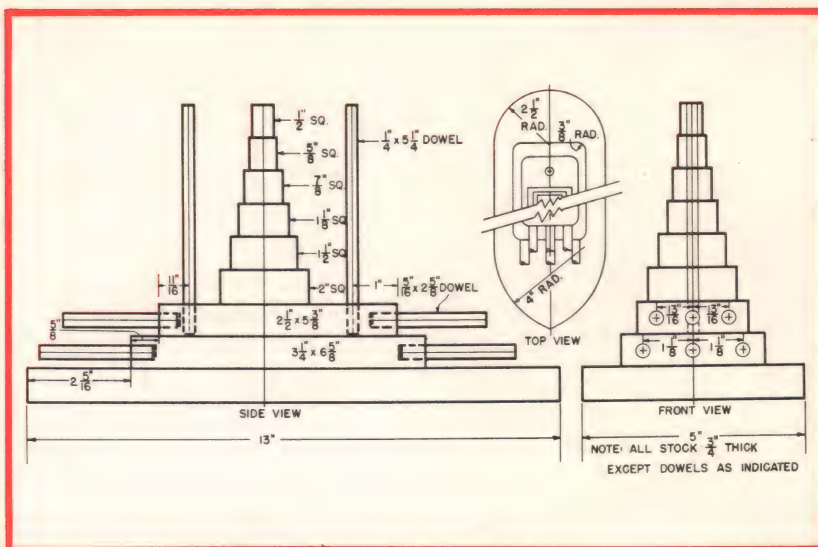
TAPER CUTTING JIG

FIG. 1



TOY PULL BOAT

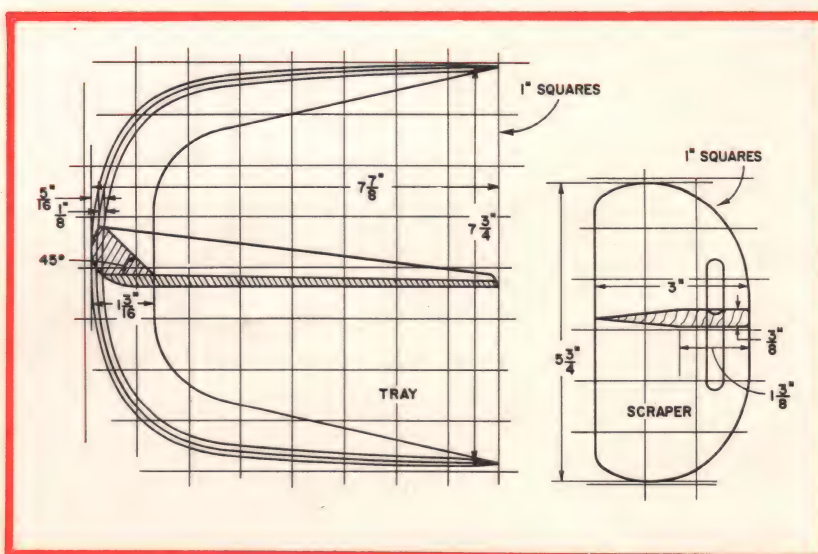
A pull toy of any kind always delights a youngster, be it a girl or a boy. This toy boat is easy to make from odds and ends found in any workshop. The entire boat is made of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch stock and $\frac{5}{16}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch dowels. Paint entire toy with a white undercoat and follow with a coat of non-toxic enamel. Use white on the body and black on the smoke stacks and guns.



FOUR ONE EVENING PROJECTS

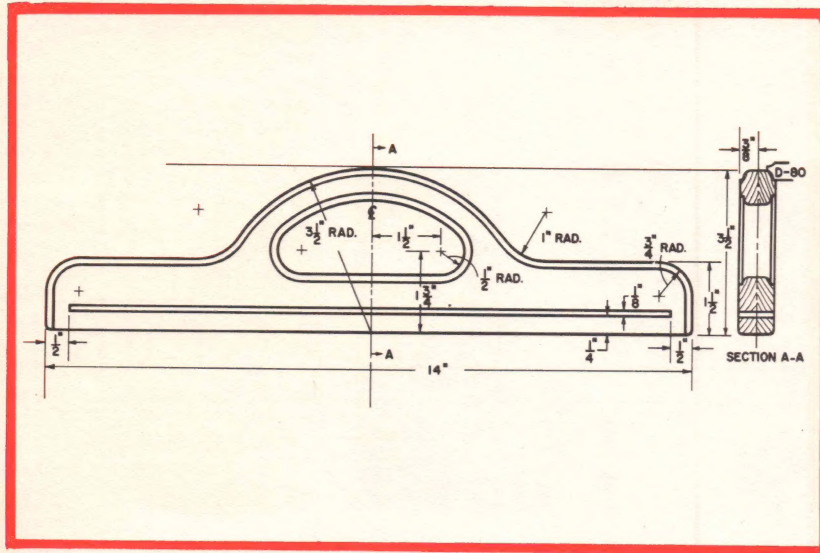
CRUMB TRAY

A simple yet useful tray and scraper can be made in a short time. Select a hard wood like maple or walnut and it will give you many years of service. Stain and seal with two coats of white shellac. Spar varnish will preserve the finish.



BAG HANDLES

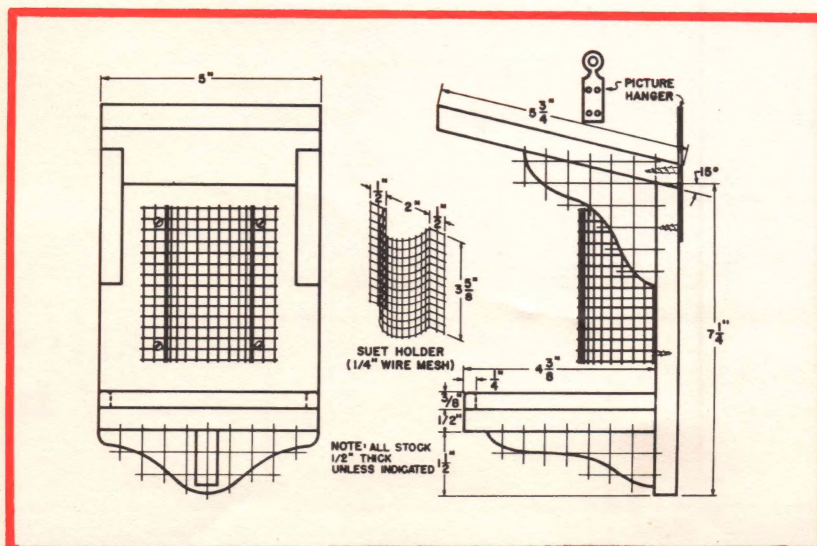
Every woman who likes to do knitting or who enjoys taking her sewing outdoors during the summer months will want these bag handles to make her own carrying bag. Two pieces of $\frac{3}{8}$ solid stock are bradded together and cut to shape as indicated in the drawing. While still nailed together, the edges are shaped on the drill press (Photo #2). The stop groove through which the cloth bag is inserted is cut on the circular saw. Sand well and finish with stain and shellac.



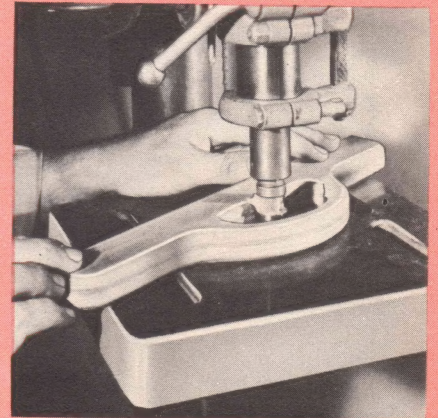
SIMPLE BIRD FEEDER

A few pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick pine cut to the sizes indicated in the drawing will make a very inviting small feeding station for your feathered friends who stay in your vicinity during the cold winter months. The $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wire mesh holds enough suet to last a long time.

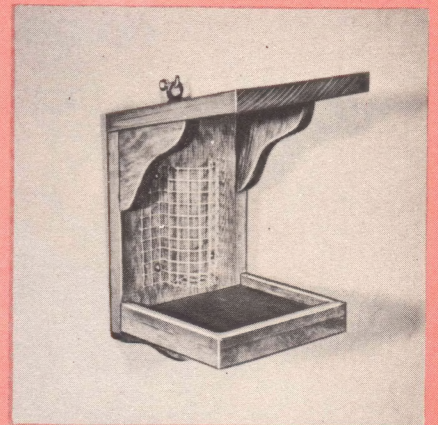
Use a dark stain on the finished feeder and apply a coat of spar varnish to protect it from the weather.



(Photo No. 1)



(Photo No. 2)



(Photo No. 3)

Bill of Materials

No. of Parts	Name	Size
1	Back	$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
1	Base	$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 4\frac{3}{8}$
2	Base side pieces	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$
1	Base front piece	$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8} \times 5$
1	Base bracket	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{13}{16}$
1	Top	$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$
2	Roof supports	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3$
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch wire mesh	$3\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$

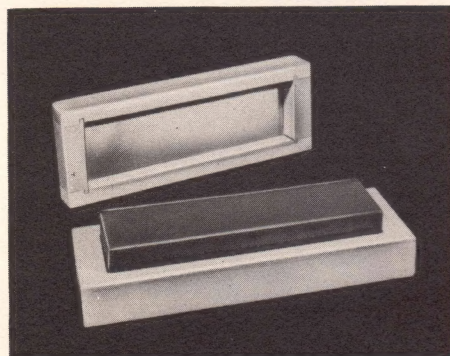


OILSTONE CONTAINER

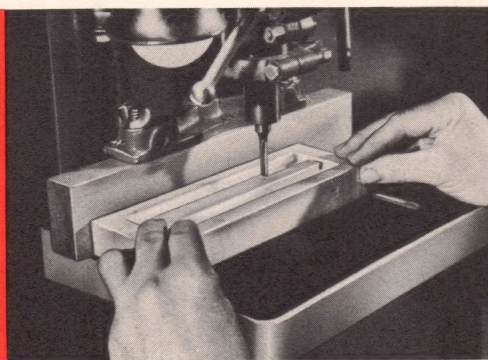
After grinding any cutting tool edge, it needs whetting. Here is a container for that Arkansas or Washita stone to preserve that very important tool on your bench—to keep the edges from getting chipped off.

The base is made of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid birch or maple stock routed out about $\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep. The cover section which fits over the stone is put together with $\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{8}$ inch tongue and groove joints. A $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick piece is glued over this section. Use waterproof glue. To put a razor like edge on your tools, they have to be stropped. For this purpose, glue a piece of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch leather belt onto the top of the container, (see drawing below).

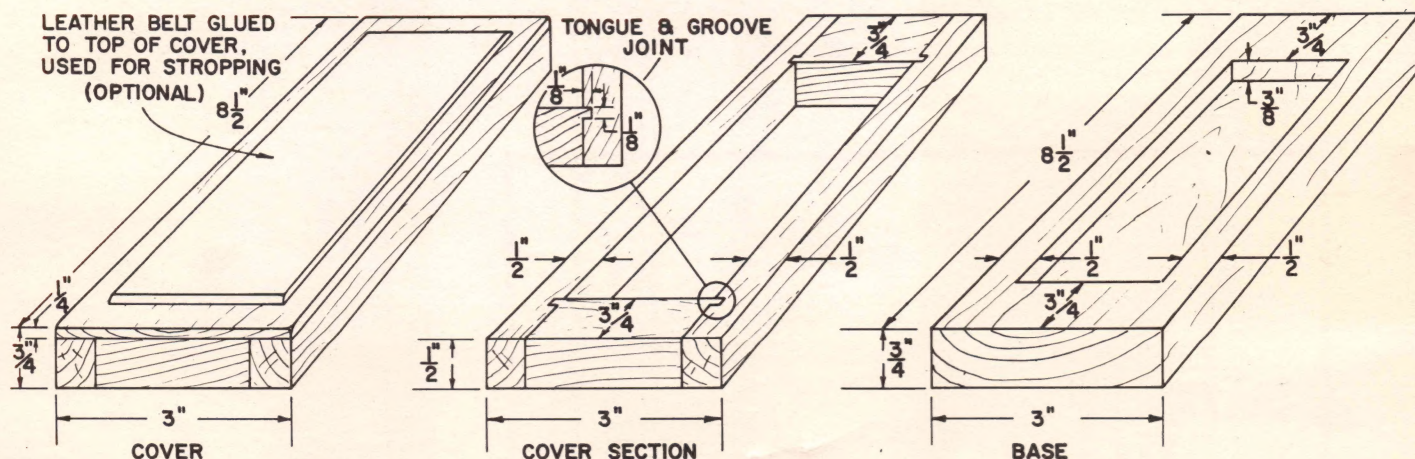
Finish the box with two coats of white or orange shellac and a coat of spar varnish.



(Photo No. 1)



(Photo No. 2)





Workshop Book Review

"Reproduction of Antique Furniture"
by Herman Hjorth, B.S.
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This book meets the general and popular need for a clear and simple treatment on period furniture. It covers a source of models and easy-to-follow instructions of good examples in designs interesting in variety, classic in style, yet simple enough in construction to be within the capabilities of the home crafter who is not yet an expert in workmanship.

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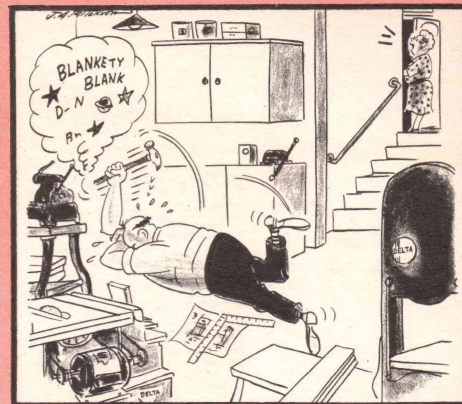
Plywood
Toy Trailer Cart.....Page 10
Product of the Douglas Fir Plywood Association, Tacoma, Washington

WOOD YOU BELIEVE IT

Defects in logs and timbers hidden from the naked eye by the outer bark can be detected by X-ray. After defects are located, the saw-mill operator can cut the log to best advantage.

Chairs were considered a great luxury even as late as the sixteenth century. As a rule, there was only one in a home and it was reserved for the sole use of the head of the house. Other members of the family sat on benches, stools and chests.

Did you know that 4/0 emery polishing paper, used to produce those fine polishes on metal, plastic or wood surfaces, has more than 285,600,000 particles of emery grit per square inch?



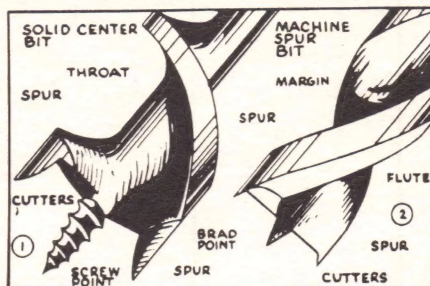
"Why Otis & Frazenda Bore some—Come in — John will be tickled pink to know you're here."



Delta CRAFTSHEET

Wood Bits

Jan. — Feb. 1956



Cutters intended for working in wood are given the general name of "bits," metal cutting tools are known as drills.

Figs. 1 and 2 show two common styles of wood bits. One has a screw point, the other a brad or diamond point.

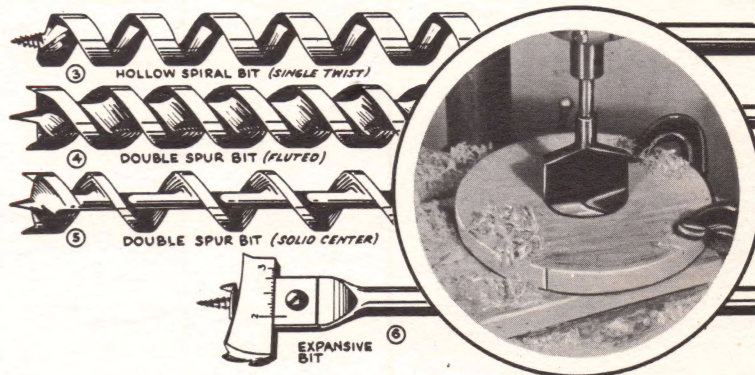


Fig. 3 Hollow Spiral Bit—cuts fast, is used for deep holes. It does not make a smooth hole.

Fig. 4 Double Spur Bit (Fluted).

Fig. 5 Double Spur Bit (Solid Center)—Both of these bits cut rapidly and smoothly. Fig. 4 gives the cleaner hole.

Fig. 6 Expensive bit (common style)—Has adjustable cutter to cut any size hole within its capacity.

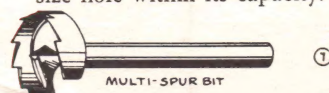
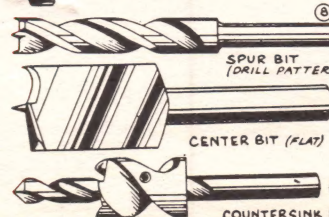


Fig. 7 Multi-Spur Bit. For cutting large holes.

Fig. 8 Spur Bit (First drill pattern, double fluted). Cleanest and fastest cutting style of wood bit.

Fig. 9 Center Bit (Flat). For drilling large holes. Available in sizes up to 3 inches.

Fig. 10 Countersink Bit—Obtained in various sizes. Used for production work where both hole and countersink are made in one operation.





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